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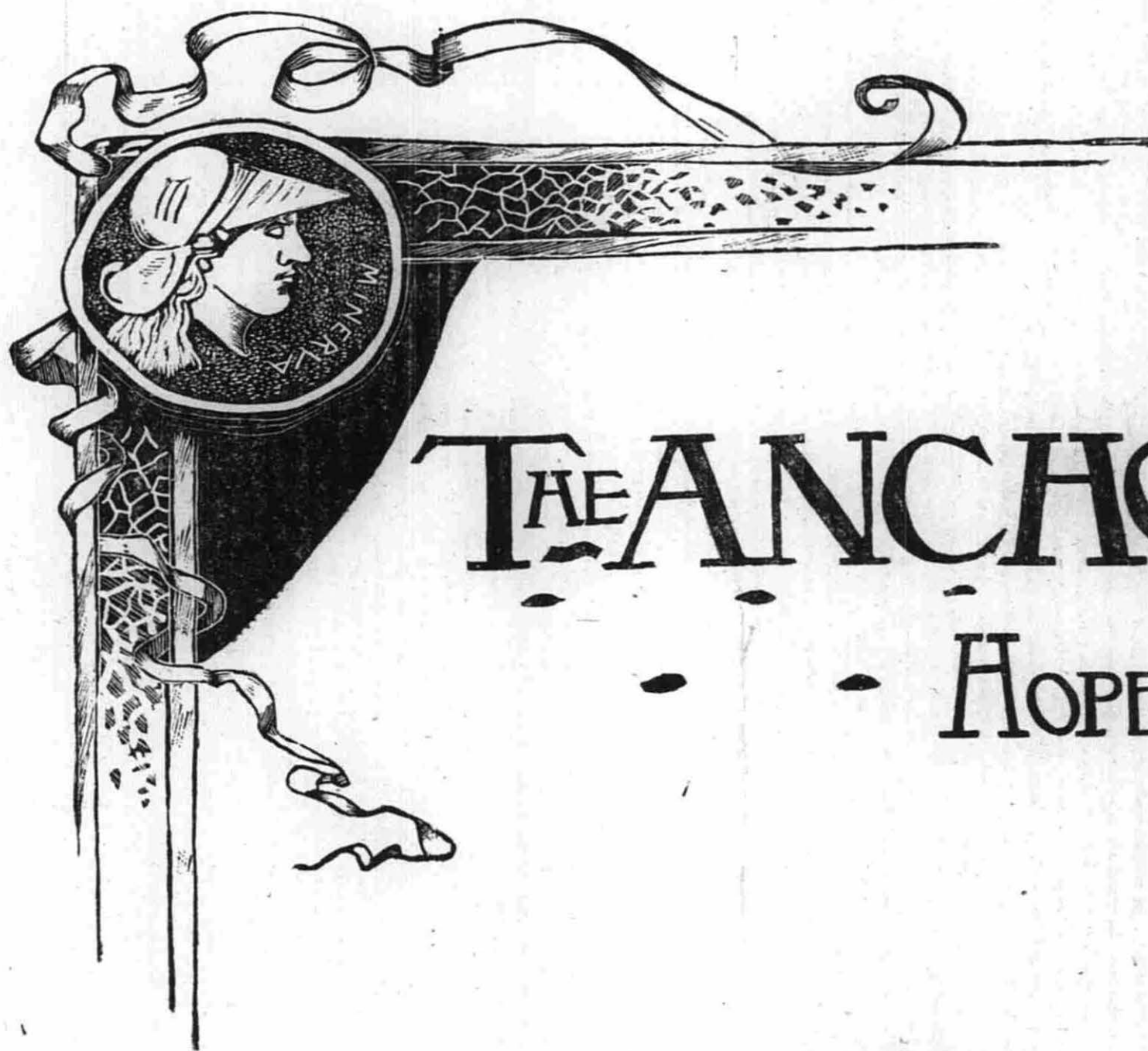
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THE ANCHOR.

HOPE-COLLEGE

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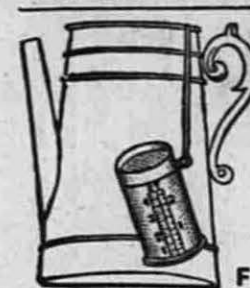
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THE ANCHOR.

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VOLUME II.

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OUR College Library needs a neat, well arranged, printed catalogue of books, which can be distributed among the students. The present written catalogue is useless. In the first place it does not contain all the books. And secondly, there is only one catalogue. Hence, even if it contained all the books, it would be useless except to the few who have time to use it. The way things are now is deplorable, and it is almost enough to frighten away the bush of shame it still, excites. We have to search for the particular book which we want nearly the whole hour during which the library is open. Secondly. The system is baleful in its efforts upon our tender nerves. For in our vain efforts to read the titles of books on the top shelves, our necks are strained, our eyes bulge out, and our ankles get sprained. Thirdly. We wear holes through all the library chairs by standing on them. Fourthly. Books

are taken by students themselves and are replaced on wrong shelves. Fifthly. Such a printed catalogue would not burst the treasury department; or if there would be danger on that score, a small price could be charged for each catalogue. Sixthly. By having a catalogue, we would know what there is in the library, and a method would be provided to read more profitably. Seventhly and lastly. By sending a catalogue to friends of the institution, in order that they may know what books we lack, a road would be paved for charity.

THIS now that the noble product of literary endeavor and agonizing, on the part of the professors, namely the Senior, goeth forth to conquer and to be conquered. The world lieth before him where to choose his lot and destiny in life. All nature animate and inanimate yieldeth to his influence. For recreation, he goeth a fishing, but he getteth no bite, however he getteth wet. He taketh a trip on a tug to Saugatuck for a few weeks, and he cometh back the next day. He sojourneth for a few days in the land of clay and mud, and becometh musically inclined. Like an innocent lamb he skippeth from pastures green to pastures green, and still greener. He goeth to Kalamazoo and stayeth there, he maketh it his abiding place, he seeketh peace in other spheres. He also departeth for his home in the land of pine, but he pineth not away; he shooteth chipmunks. Another goeth fishing with two strings, and getteth a bite on both, he becometh perplexed; he halted between two opinions, bye and bye he loseth both. Doth he live on the rolling prairies, he catcheth the 2:40 train and goeth prairieward, he pursueth with unceasing vengeance the bloody prairie hen. He becometh a benefactor to mankind. Another hath legal aspirations, they are just, he would perch his feet at an angle of 75 degrees, and study the lawful things of earth. Thus ye senior doeth.

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ONE of the special needs of Hope is a chair of Elocution. We have a large percentage of young men who expect to engage in the ministry, and yet it is a sad fact that Hope lacks what we consider the essential training for acceptably delivering an address. It is an impossibility for the Professor of English Literature to take charge of this branch since all his time should be occupied with his own branch. Our students begin to feel more and more this great need, and if Hope cannot now fully supply this great demand, something might at least be done to give those who desire it the opportunity of acquiring this desirable training.

There are various reasons why Hope needs this more than almost any other institution, and we fear that even those most intimately connected with our college are blind to this its greatest need.

THE number of holidays this year has been an unusually large one, but we are rapidly approaching the last legal holiday of this school year. Decoration Day has always been looked forward to by the boys with special interest. The weather is usually favorable to the enjoyment of out-door exercises and freedom from study is particularly welcome during this season. But we believe loftier thoughts stir in the heart of the student as he thinks of Decoration Day. That the spirit of true patriotism kindles in his heart the love for a united country that shall know no North no South.

On the 30th of May we will decorate the graves of our fallen heroes. Not all, doubtless, were ideal heroes, but they fell for their country, and through their fall that country lived. The rising generation feels honored to be permitted to strew flowers on their graves and keep alive the memory of their deeds. Not that they fought against their brethren, but that they gave their lives in defense of that glorious principle. "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

WE notice there is a movement afoot to raise a subscription for the purpose of improving and enlarging the seating capacity of our chapel. This improvement to be in behalf of the Summer Normal in connection with our institution. This is a movement in the right direction. The accommodations heretofore have not been sufficient for the work; and we are glad that the citizens and the

friends of the institution are taking such a deep interest in the maintenance of the Summer Normal.

There is no doubt but the Normal is a great advantage to the students not only, but also to the citizens; and as Hope, with its facilities and fine location, presents inducements, well worth considering, to those intending to pursue their summer studies, we would heartily encourage the interest manifested, and say, let the good work go on.

It is indeed gratifying to notice that the relation between the citizens and the institution is becoming more marked by the practical interest shown by the citizens from time to time in behalf of the institution. There is nothing that can further the advancement of any benevolent scheme so well as the mutual coöperation of all parties interested. Therefore let the interest shown, be encouraged; and the students should reciprocate, in every manner possible, the kindness of our friends and citizens.

THE work of repapering the interior of the chapel which has been so neatly done by members of the "A" class, suggested to our mind the question: Why cannot we as students devote more of the time which we sometimes have at our disposal to the improvement of our college property? Many of the alumni well remember the time when they, with hammer and saw, put in many an hour's work in the building of this chapel, and, as, at present, our buildings and grounds would be none the worse for a little muscular effort, expended in the right direction, why cannot we adopt the spirit of some of our predecessors? Now that the chapel presents such a neat appearance, a fine opportunity offers itself for some of us to add to its attraction by securing portraits of those who have had and still have the interests of our college at heart. Among them are Dr. Van Raalte, Rev. Phelps, Rev. Van Vleck, and several others; men, whom although not known to us, yet we revere for the noble work which they have done in making our institution what she is. We have at present no large portrait of our President in any of our rooms. Why could we not secure the picture of him who has endeared himself to all of us by his faithful labors, and, hanging it upon one of our chapel walls, leave to posterity a token of the love and esteem in which we hold all who have shown themselves true friends of Hope. Let us make an effort to secure at least one or more of these portraits before our school year closes.

THAT true merit should be rewarded is a maxim beyond the limits of dispute, but it is alike true that undeserved reward should be disclaimed. Frequently, however, the contrary is experienced in the world of practice. He who rightly deserves the gold medal, is often through personal prejudice obliged to take a back seat, while a fop, thro personal favor is allowed to obtain the prize. Such unjust actions must either be ascribed to ignorance or a lack of true principle and self-respect, and therefore should certainly not exist where these deficiencies are to be removed, viz.: the halls of learning. There is certainly a lack of true principle and self-respect, when one, simply because he is the object of personal love, is allowed to bask in the sunshine of professorial favor; while another, simply because he is the object of personal disfavor, should be obliged to continually pay homage to him who sits upon the throne, in order to remove this disfavor; and that even then as it were from the throne of judgment should come upon him the thunderbolts of personal prejudice which serve only to set fire to his temper or to cast him headlong into the abyss of "way down in the eighties."

Should the two above named persons ask the same question, the answers proceeding from the same lips "would be to each other, even as the ripple of the calm mirroring waters to the fierce roar of angry billows on a rocky beach." Such action, especially on the part of those placed in authority, deserves censure. A man that is called upon to judge must be able to judge fairly, irrespective of race, sex, or color, or not judge at all. If his judgment is influenced by every little circumstance that presents itself he is not fit to judge, in fact is unqualified for any position of trust, for he lacks principle as the basis of and self-respect as an incentive to just action, while personal prejudice is continually spurring him on to unjust action. One is never too old to learn, ergo.

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

He that hath knowledge spareth his words, and a man of understanding is of an excellent spirit.—PROV.

Whiskey is the son of villanies, the father of crimes, the mother of all abomination, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy.—EX.

For "The Anchor."

The New Constitution of Japan.

DEAR EDITOR:—Having been requested to contribute to your interesting College Journal, I thought that a few remarks on the new Constitution of Japan might not be altogether without interest to your readers.

The instrument itself is preceded by an "Imperial Oath" and an "Imperial Speech," both of which distinctly set forth the fact that this new Constitution is but an expression of the *advanced* policy of Japan from the time of Jimmu Penno, (660-585 B. C.) the "Imperial Founder" of the House of the Mikado. Loyalty to the memory of the "Imperial Ancestors" blazes forth from this "Oath" and "Speech," in such unmistakable terms that even the most patriotic son of Uippen cannot but be satisfied with the Emperor's utterance.

Now as to the Constitution itself. As early as 1868, (the beginning of the new era,) Mutsuhits, the present Emperor, had given a public pledge for the formation of a deliberative Assembly, and other governmental re-adjustments, which are now set forth in the new Constitution. This pledge had been confirmed Oct. 12, 1881, when His Imperial Majesty declared his intention to open on the 23d year of Meiji (1890) a Parliament, as the *Completion* of the gradual establishment of a Constitutional form of government. In pursuance of all this, the new Constitution was first promulgated on the 11th of February last, amid great rejoicings and popular demonstrations throughout the Empire. It consists of seven parts, namely: *An Introduction; The Emperor; Rights and Duties of Subjects; The Imperial Diet; The Ministers of State and the Privy Council; The Judicature; and Finance.*

In the Introduction it is declared that the *Imperial Diet* shall first be convoked in 1890, i. e. next year. From other sources we learn that this will most likely take place in the month of November. It is also asserted in the *Introduction* that in making any future amendment to any of the provisions of the Constitution, the Emperor shall assume the initiative right and "submit a project for the same to the Imperial Diet."

The powers of the Emperor are set forth in sixteen Articles, each one *positive* in its utterance. The most important one is Art. V., which reads as follows: "The Emperor exercises the legislative power *with the consent* of the Imperial Diet. There has already been considerable newspaper discussion as to the exact meaning of the phrase, "with the consent." Judging from the general drift, of the

discussion we infer that there is not the slightest idea of inferiority of the Emperor's power intended. The word "consent" in the *authorized* English translation had been chosen after much careful deliberation and is used throughout the Constitution to express similar relations. In all matters of national legislation the division of power between the Emperor and the Imperial Diet seems to be this. The Emperor has the *initiative* and *approving* power; the Diet has the *deliberative* power. This appears not only from Art. V. just mentioned, but also from subsequent Articles. In cases of urgent necessity the Emperor can, between sittings of the Diet, issue Ordinances, but unless such Ordinances are approved by the Diet at its next session, they are to be declared invalid. That this last clause is a very strong safeguard against arbitrary government, appears at once. The Emperor also issues "the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws." This is the Monarchical expression in a positive manner, of the vetoing power of the Emperor. That is, if an Ordinance for the carrying out of a measure approved by the Diet, is *not* issued, the measure simply falls to the ground. There is no such thing 'under the Constitution of Japan, as carrying a measure "over the veto" of the Emperor. This marks the government of Japan at once as greatly different from that of America where the President's veto can be made of none effect by a two-third vote of Congress. The fact is that, also under the new Constitution, the Emperor is the fountain of all law. The two main checks upon his power are; (1) that he can issue no law which has not obtained the approving vote of the Diet; (2) that he can issue no ordinance which *in any way* alters any of the existing laws. The other powers of the Emperor, such as relate to the army and navy, war, peace, treaties, siege, conferring titles and ranks, and orders for amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments and rehabilitation, are in the main similar to the powers at present held by the Sovereign of England, tho, as is well known, in the latter country these powers are *virtually* in the hands of the Ministry.

The most important points in Chapter II., (Rights and Duties of Subjects), of the Japanese Constitution are: (1) Eligibility of *any* Japanese subject to *any* public office, the necessary qualifications being the same for *all* men; (2) Right of trial by judges; (3) Inviolableness of the Japanese House and of private letters; (4) Freedom of religious belief, "*within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic, to their duties as subjects*;" (5) Liberty of speech, writing, publication, public

meeting, and association, *within the limits of law*. The *real* value of each of these foregoing Rights will have to be defined by practice in the future policy of the government. For instance, it is readily seen that Nos. 4 and 5 may be almost as wide or as narrow as the government pleases to make them. Already the *Choya Shimbun*, a Japanese newspaper, has been suspended, "for commenting on the Constitution in terms calculated to engender discontent." Nevertheless, judging from present tendencies and utterances, the Japanese people have reasons to expect a tolerably large measure of liberty in these directions.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Sorrowful Tale.

Chance brought them together, I say chance, for if either one had had it in his power the other had never been born. But why, dear reader, should I begin at the end of my story; why should I tell the result of long years of companionship, and pass in silence over the very companionship itself? And here I pause, tho at the threshold of my tale, and drop a silent tear as I reflect upon the sad duty before me. Better indeed had my heroes never been born, or since they were born, better far had the suckling babes closed their eyes in death before one sinful thought had entered their pure breasts, than that it should ever be the fate of the historian to record the sad story of their lives.

They were two boys—Tommy and Toby; and while babies, in their mamma's estimation, none ever were fairer or handsomer, but judged by the cold and heartless world, they were very commonplace children. Tommy, the older, was neither handsome nor homely; tho not a bright boy, he was no dullard; in fact, excepting that he was a *strawberry blonde*, he was much like other boys. He was early noted for getting off long speeches without point or meaning, and jokes at which none but himself could laugh. When he grew somewhat older, he began to take a lively interest in periodical literature, and it was his boast that he at least could keep apace with the times. He was credulous to a fault, and in his own style of expression was easily *roped in*.

But Toby was a different boy, even bashful and shy, he was rather backward in coming forward. He was jealous of all his companions, and as is generally the case with bashful children, he was especially jealous of those who played with the little girls. Toby, Toby! later on in life this will cause you many pains. But he was a studious lad and found much comfort in his books, in fact all

his comfort; knowing much he spoke but little, nor spoke that little well. Born far away where the prairies roll in ceaseless motion like the surging of the sea, and the winds sway the bearded cornfields to and fro, he was forced to leave his childhood home for a distant village, and there attend school. Here he first met Tommy.—

Fain would I lay down my pen and blot forever from my memory that hour's dream, but, like the ghost of Banquo at the feast, it wil not down.—

Time passed but roughly over these two; if Tommy did something well, Toby was jealous; if Toby received some honor, Tommy would devote whole hours in showing why he should have had it. Thus it went from bad to worse. Finally the day came upon which the boys elected officers for their little society. Tommy and Toby were aspirants for the same positions,—never friends, now mortal enemies. Tommy was elected, Toby swore revenge.

More time passed and soon our heroes would leave school; before they parted however, they were going to have a little concert. Again Tommy and Toby wanted the same honors—Tommy wanted them, for had he not danced to the tune of each professor's pipe? Toby wanted them, for in his own mind did he not deserve them? Dispute followed dispute, wrangle followed wrangle. Tommy knew he did not deserve them. Toby knew he could not get them. Finally they asked the other little boys of the class, who all shouted: "Neither of you will have them, we've got lots of money, and we'll have a big boy from another town to speak for us." Sad day for Toby—sadder day for Tommy.

CURTAIN, AND SLOW MUSIC.

And now, kind reader, my story is finished. But you ask: "Did the little boys never make up?" O yes! their mammas made up for them, and each spoke his piece in the concert like a little dear. But do not believe a word of what I told you, for it is all a fabrication. And neither I nor anyone else has ever heard of two such naughty little boys.

EXPOSER OF WRONGS.

A Dutchman's Difficulties with the English Language, as experienced by Mijneer Steven Van Brammelendam.

From "Good Words."

(CONCLUSION.)

"I wonder you speak our language so well after such a short stay in our country," said one.

"Oh, I find that it is very difficult," Steven replied; "and I believe that I make much errors."

"Of course there are some faults, but they are not of such a kind as to prevent us from understanding what you mean. They are more amusing than perplexing. As, for instance, when you said you 'went above,' instead of 'upstairs.'"

"Indeed," Steven said. "Do you always say 'upstairs?' Then I suppose that you do also not say 'below,' but 'under stairs.'"

"No, 'down-stairs'" cried some voices.

"Ah, that is very difficult," Steven sighed. "You are very irregular and arbitrary also in the use of your prepositions. How can we ever learn it? You say, by example, that a child for its support depends *upon* its parents. Now is that not absurd? We say in Dutch that it depends *from* its parents, and I think we have it right. For 'to depend' literally signifies 'to hang down' from the nail which supports it, thus the child, as it were, hangs down from its parents. Now would it not be absurd to say that the picture 'hangs down' *upon* the nail? Just so absurd it is to say that the child depends *upon* its parents."

"I never thought of that," one said, "but I must confess you are right."

"I am glad for that," Steven replied.

"Of that," I remarked, correcting him.

"Of that?" But did I not hear you say this morning that you 'were *sorry*' for something?"

"Yes; we say, 'I am glad *of* it,' and 'I am sorry *for* it.'"

"Ah, that is frightful!" Steven exclaimed. Glad *of* and sorry *for*! Just the world turned upside down! The preposition *of* always more or less shuts in the idea of 'disinclining from,' at least of 'moving away from.' So you say, by example, that I am *of* Amsterdam, which is the same as *from* Amsterdam. Yet you unite this word with *glad*, which is one of the strong expressions of inclinations towards an object. On the other side you unite *for*, the preposition of favor and inclination, with *sorry*, a word which expresses grief, displeasure, and dislike."

"Indeed," one of the ladies observed, "it never struck me that we used our prepositions in such a strange way. It really must be perplexing to a foreigner to learn all such irregularities."

"Oh, I am disgusted from them," Steven replied in a joking tone.

"*With* them!" several voices burst out.

"With them?" Steven repeated. "Do you say, 'I am disgusted *with* that drunkard?'"

"To be sure we do."

"Well, that is most absurd. *We* Dutchmen are disgusted *from* him; we do not want to be *with* him

at all. Disgust seems to bring forth a strange effect in you. It drives you to be *with* the object which you dislike. I suppose you consequently say, 'I am pleased *from* my wife and children.'

"No, no! *with*!" the gentleman cried. "We are all of us pleased *with* our wives. No mistake about that."

"So, whether you are disgusted or pleased, it is all the same," Steven replied jocosely. "You must always be with them."

"We can't help it!" some answered archly.

"In this way the conversation went on till we were called to supper. A great many other prepositions were brought up for discussion, upon which Steven gave his opinion, much to the amusement of the party. Among others the verb *to put*, with its numerous significations, became a source of most amusing controversy. How "*to put up*," for instance, could mean, "*to place, to expose, to dwell, and to have fellowship with*," it was quite impossible for poor Steven to understand.

Before I close this long letter, I must tell you Steven's experience at a public meeting of the "Society for Training School-teachers." Sir Edward Tempelrow, with whom Steven was staying for a couple of days, was its chairman, and of course invited him to attend. As Steven took a lively interest in everything connected with school education, the invitation was very welcome to him. He even promised to give an address, and to be able to do so, kept his room all day to write down his speech.

At half-past seven, Sir Edward came to tell him that his gig was at the door. Steven had never heard the word "*gig*" before, but he guessed that it must be a conveyance. He got a place by Sir Edward's side on the platform and after some business was gone through, "the friend from Holland" was summoned to address the meeting.

"Dear friends," he said, "when I rode through the streets in the wig of your chairman—"

Poor Steven! he could not proceed. An uproarious burst of laughter drowned his voice. He took it with the best possible humor, though, and patiently waited till the people, both on and under the platform, had recovered. Meanwhile Sir Edward, amid much chuckling, explained to him in a whispered tone the cause of this unexpected but amusing disturbance, and when the noise had subsided, Steven thus proceeded:—

"When I rode through the streets of your giant like town (applause), and when I saw the many churches which heave their towers up stairs (cheers), I thought, the English are a very churchical people (loud cheers). I therefore wonder not that you are an educational people, for religion is the mother of

education, and where there are many churches, there we may expect there are also many schools.

Here Steven could annex his written speech, which he read as follows:—

"But schools are not the unique thing which is necessary for a good education. The great requisite is to have understanding schoolmasters, who are not principleless, as many, alas! are; but, who go out from the true beginning. A good school building with a bad schoolmaster, is equal to a fine coach with a drunken coachman (loud cheers). Some schoolmasters give the children too little. They neglect them as if our children were but monkeys, walking on their behind legs (uproarious applause). No, our children are not monkeys, but such schoolmasters are donkeys. Others give to the children too much. They endeavor to replenish their little heads with the inkeepings of the whole universe. They will make famous astronomers of them, and climb up with them up-stairs far beyond sun and moon and still abover. Or, they will make learned geologists of them, and valley with them down-stairs into the bowels of the earth, or still belower. But this is perverted. When we have to communicate knowledge to men, we must be prudent, as we are in giving them natural food. We give roast beef and entrees to great people, but we feed our babies with poultices (uproarious laughter). Just so we must make our teaching-stuff for children so low that it falls under their childish comprehension. Schoolmasters must not stand among the little fellows like Goliath among the Philistines (cheers). They must know, as it were, to squat down by their side and thus teach them as if they were their ancient brothers. Teachers who refuse thus to humble themselves, bereave the children of great beforeparts. It exhilarates me to learn that your society fosters the same feelings as I with relation to this weighty subject. I hope that you will find many low young men, who stick out by humility as well as by ability. I hope that your schools will more and more be illustrious spectacles of order, and discipline, and solid instruction, and of many other useful proprieties and predicaments. I hope that your schools will more and more be the wet nurses of great men, so that whole Europe, looking at the English people, shall be pulled up in stupefaction at the bigness of this nation."

Here Steven van Brammelendam sat down amid deafening applause. And here I must also lay down my pen, which has run on too far already. I hope you will not be disappointed, however, with my rambling account of the experiences of our good, kind-hearted friend.

The Glory of Young Men is Their Strength.

"The glory of young men is their strength." I saw these words inscribed around the dome of a large gymnasium, and underneath were figures of Grecian Athletes, wrestling, boxing, and leaping. The juxtaposition of Scripture and Mythology might, at first, strike one as unpleasant, but all ages and all nations have held physical strength in great estimation.

In Bible history we read of the wonderful strength of Samson, and that it was used as a terror to the enemies of God's chosen people. Saul was chosen as king by the acclamations of the people, because of his stature and personal appearance; and when Samuel went to anoint David he was inclined to think Eliab the chosen one; but the Lord said to him, "Look not on his countenance or the height of his stature."

In Mythology we have the wonderful exploits of Hercules. Hercules himself seems to be a deification of physical strength. Homer's heroes are mighty men of valor who by their single arm turn the tide of battle.—

"So raged Tydides, boundless in his ire,
Drove armies back, and made all Troy retire."

Arthur, king of Britain, who, with the knights of the Table Round, performs such prodigies of valor, is described by the poet in this manner:

"Then he drove
The heathen after slew the beast, and felled
The forest, letting in the sun, and made
Broad pathway for the hunter and the knight."

In the present stage of the world's history, physical strength is still highly prized, not, as of old, that its possessor may hew down scores in battle; but there are forests to be leveled, there are lands to be ploughed, ships builded and hammers swung, and all this requires strong active men. Those who go to the far West to make new homes and redeem the wilderness are the young and hardy, not the old and weak.

Considered as a means of making a man more efficient in any occupation in which he may engage, strength is a glory.

A vigorous physical development shows the absence of debasing habits. The habitual consumer of tobacco is betrayed by his sallow complexion and nervous restlessness; the intemperate by his rubicund visage and bloated form; the licentious by unmistakable signs. So it is not irony when the Scrip-

ture saith "Rejoice, O young man, in thy strength."

But physical strength alone, without mental power, makes of the man a splendid animal only. If added to this physical strength is a corresponding mental strength, "*mens sana in corpore sano*," how great is the power! Mind and body act and re-act upon each other. The body is capable of sustaining protracted and exhaustive effort; the mind is able to make profound and searching investigation.

We have instances throughout the learned professions of men of giant intellects hampered by a weak and diseased body: Alexander Pope was so deformed that he was called The Interrogation Point. Dr. Johnson was diseased from infancy. Isaac Watts was weak and sickly all his life. Cowper lived under the fear of insanity. James Carter, who had lost the use, both of arms and lower limbs, mastered the art of painting by holding the brush between his teeth. Here we find mind rising superior to the body, and we are filled with admiration at the indomitable spirit, endurance, and resolution displayed. Rather that the body should be misshapen and tortured by pain than the mind should be weak, disordered. But even in those cases where men and women have risen above bodily weakness, how much nobler might have been the result had the body corresponded with the mind. Pope would not have been the fretful, peevish, jealous man he was, nor Johnson the rough, unsympathizing one. Pope might then have produced something nobler than the "Dunciad," Johnson had broader sympathies.

Looking at the intimate connection between mind and body, we must reiterate, "The glory of young men is their strength." But suppose this profound mind is lodged in a casket worthy of it, is then the perfect type of manhood reached? No! Moral strength must be added. Intellect has always commanded respect, and frequently injustice and immorality have been glossed over, in admiration of genius. We forget the injustice and corruption of Bacon in considering his splendid achievements in philosophy. We are charmed with the music and imagination of Byron, and ignore his sensuousness and baseness.

Only the man of firm moral purpose can withstand the many appeals made by business and pleasure to lure him from the right. Would he shine as a politician? Bribery and corruption are around him, and he must firmly oppose the current or be dragged into the whirlpool.

The merchant must resort to dishonest means if he would succeed in business, seems to be the principle in these days, and only a character grounded firmly on justice and honesty can stand against the

practice of the many. As students, there are so many things that may draw a weak man from the path of rectitude. Petty jealousies of the advantages and abilities of others must be resisted; indolence that induces one to only half perform what is required; the attempt to palm off a superficial acquaintance with a subject for a profound knowledge of it; a spirit of opposition to rightly constituted authority under the impression it is manly, instead of realizing that it is only the weak nature that can not learn to obey.

Then it requires strength of purpose to give so many years of life to a college course, and not be lured from it by those occupations that promise greater gain; or by pleasures which are natural and right in themselves, but interfere with the object in view. Again, it requires strength, if one is poor, to put up with privations, to be willing not to be so well dressed as one's companions, to live on hard fare, to labor during vacations, when others are resting, to carry one through another term. It is hard discipline, young man, but it is developing moral strength. Here are things that require moral strength to meet. It was said in the late war that the camp, if not a good place to form character, was certainly a place to develop it. The student life is a place both to form and to develop character. Think you when a student has throughout his course been faithful to duty, observant of requirements, thorough in study, that he will not carry those qualities into his future life? It is such character as this that instructors long to see. It is the reverse of it that causes disappointment and sorrow, and makes them feel that however brilliant the intellect may be, the man is weak, deficient. Again do we re-echo the words of Solomon: "The glory of young men is their strength."

Advance once more, and add to physical, mental, moral strength, spiritual strength,—that which belongs only to a soul renewed by the Spirit of God, and we have the perfect man; such an one as walked in the glories of Eden and held converse with God; yea, stronger than he, for it is strength that has been tested, found wanting, and made perfect through weakness.

Let the young men become spiritually strong. Let them become valiant soldiers of Jesus Christ. Thus only can the enemies that beset them be vanquished—the evil desire of your own heart, the hosts of wickedness without and around you. Clothed with strength from on high, you will be fully equipped for the battle.

Let every young man remember it is his duty to preserve and develop bodily strength that he may

attain knowledge and make it effective, and that his morality and piety may reach and influence wide spheres. Then whatever his life work may be it will be truly his *vocation*, that to which God has called him; whether it be the highest of all, the Gospel ministry, or something else for which his talents and inclinations fit him.

Let the soul grow. Feed it with noble thoughts and purposes, and let them unfold in glorious action.

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thy outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

WM. A. SHIELDS.

What is the "Single tax?"

A single taxer "advocates the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the taking, by taxation upon land values, irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term, LAND."

"We hold that to tax labor or its products is to discourage industry."

"We hold that to tax land values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all living men have an equal right of use; that it will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor, or abandon them to others; that it will thus provide opportunities of work for all men, and secure to each the full reward of his labor; and that as a result involuntary poverty will be abolished, and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty will be swept away."

The landlord says, "I have invested what little wealth I had in *land*. Population has increased and my land has become valuable. I have sold some at a large profit and I have again invested in more land. I am patiently waiting for the growth of the city which will increase its value. I am a good citizen. I am always booming the town for all it is worth; I give a little now and then to whatever new industry desires a bonus. My doing so causes businessmen and others to do likewise. This is all done to develop a large city and to sup-

ply workingmen with employment. — Workingmen also often give a bonus by working a certain number of days to help a new industry. — This fact of all working together demonstrates that we are all united for the development of the city. The new industry comes. With it come laborers from other places, they having heard of the boom of the city. Competition for employment and competition for homes now begins immediately. With the competition for employment wages go down, the price of wages being governed by the law of supply and demand, but rents advance. The increase of population has made it necessary that additional houses be built. The landlord now begins to reap his harvest. He knows that man has no wings and thus can not fly and perch in some lonely place and return to his labors on the morrow; nor is he amphibious, that he can take to the water and be covered by its deep mantel and again on the morrow feel refreshed by his quiet rest. He knows that man is a "land animal," that he must come to his terms on land alone. — The boom has created a demand, and the demand has advanced the value, and he is richer than he was when he invested.

No, says the landlord, my business would be ruined by the 'single tax;' vacant land such as I hold for speculation, I would no longer be able to hold in idleness. I would be compelled to put it to use; it would so increase the burden of taxation upon valuable land that I could not hold it and I could not speculate in land; I would be compelled to come down, down, down on my price, in order to escape the increased tax and finally give it away or allow it to be returned to the government (the people) and the homeless people would then take what they can, use free, build themselves homes as best they could, and stop paying rent; they would utilize the soil and be earning a living for themselves and families without paying me. I would have to settle somewhere myself and make my living as the common people."

The manufacturer says, "it would certainly be a relief to me to pay less taxes; but I will more than have to make up for my gain to my workingmen, many of whom are not now able to leave; I can now employ them at wages which will just give them an existence. Competition is close and my only hope is cheap labor. The single tax would give them so much independence, they would see many bright prospects opening; I would be compelled to employ an extra man looking up workingmen to fill the vacancies which would continually occur — they could then organize and each week contribute some of their earnings to a general fund to enable some

of their number to occupy free land. This would continually make wage-workers scarce and I would be compelled to pay higher wages. No, I do not think that I can approve of the single tax, but if competition continues and I can not make a reasonable dividend on my investment I will consider the question more closely. You see business is business with us and as long as we can form trusts we can stand it."

The merchant says, "it is difficult for me to meet my bills when due, there is no rest continually; though my sales have increased, the struggle is the same, and I am informed that actual statistics show that about 95 per cent. of all kinds of business that started with a capital of five thousand dollars and under, failed in a certain year — I do not know all the reasons, but I think I can see one cause that might lead to it, to wit: I find continually a large amount outstanding on my books, much of it is a total loss; not that they are unwilling to pay if they were able, but work is slack and when they do work they need it all and more too to replace the worn-out wearing apparel, etc. I have sometimes thought that the people live beyond their means, but that can not be true in all cases; if a man has no means at all and has no employment he must from necessity live beyond his means. But if my customers become very economical, so economical that their diet is "bread and water, and water and bread," I will only have flour to sell and I will only have bread and water profits, and it would not be long before I would have bread and water diet. But if the single tax does assure steady employment to supply every man's wants, cause the tramp to become a producer, and wages to rise to the highest possible point, and give all an opportunity for employment, then I am in favor of the 'single tax.' I will sell more goods and get my full pay."

The wealthy farmer says, "I can get along, I rule, I am 'a tiller of the ground;' 'am I my brother's keeper?'"

The farmer who is groaning under a heavy mortgage burden from which he feels he will never be relieved, only at death will take new courage. He will say to Mr. Mortgagee, "I have toiled these many years and have paid as much in interest as the whole farm is worth, and it is by your grace that I occupy it. You have been kind to me, and I have no doubt that you would still extend my time indefinitely as long as you receive your interest. But there is no hope of me ever being able to relieve the burden. I have toiled these many years and all I have to show for my labor, thrift and economy is a bent frame and — still the old mortgage; as my

years advance hopes of removing the burden diminish. Unless we would be so fortunate as to have a war of some duration with some strong nation, or if Europe, Asia, and Africa would only begin destroying one another, then the price of my produce would advance, and I could possibly steer clear—but the outlook is quite peaceful. Here, Mr. Mortgagee, is my farm; take it for the debt, I will go and occupy free land formerly held by the speculator. My horses, cows, hogs, chickens, farm implements, etc., will enable me to start without a mortgage, and I will have no interest to pay, only a single tax on land values and all my personal property free, and the improvements on the farm free, and I will once more be a free man."

The single taxpayer has certain set principles which he holds to be true. He believes in justice, and to be in harmony with natural law, which is the law of God, he declares that man is placed upon this world with certain natural wants that can only be supplied from the natural resources of the earth, without which he can not exist. He knows that under our present system natural opportunities are denied to his fellow creature who is born as he is, with the same natural necessities. He says this is injustice. — Man's natural right to the use of the earth is equal to his natural right to the use of the air that he breathes. He believes that a single tax on land values regardless of improvements is the proper remedy, and as a lover of humanity he advocates its adoption.

"Taxes on the value of land must not be confounded with taxes on land from which they differ essentially. Taxes on land—that is to say, taxes levied on land by quantity or area—apply equally to all land, and hence fall ultimately on production, since they constitute a check to the use of land, a tax that must be paid as the condition of engaging in production.

Taxes on land values, however, do not fall upon all land, but only upon valuable land, and on that in proportion to its value. Hence they do not in any degree check the ability of labor to avail itself of land, and are merely an appropriation, by the taxing power, of a portion of the premium which the owner of valuable land can charge labor for its use. In other words, a tax on land according to extent, could ultimately be transferred by owners of land to users of land and become a tax upon production. But a tax on land values, must, as is recognized by all economists, fall on the owners of the land, and cannot be by him transferred to the user."

ROSETTE.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS AT TWILIGHT.

How beautiful the varied play
Of lights and shadows on yon bay,
When stooping low to quench his thirst,
With one surpassing glorious burst
Of light, the shining runner sinks
Exhausted in the flood he drinks!
Then from the lovely, dreamy eyes
Of Twilight, bending from the skies,
The dewy drops will softly flow
Upon the saddened world below.
And o'er the slumberladen seas,
Borne on the intoxicating breeze,
There comes a sigh so wide and deep,
That stealthily doth landward creep,
And all along the wooded shore
So soft repeated o'er and o'er.
'Tis then I hear a sad voice call
Whose distant tones will rise and fall,
And far across the lonely lake
The drowsy, dreamy silence break,
Lo! through the scattered mists appears
A gloomy, shadowy shape, that steers
With steady hand a light canoe
Across the depths of darkening blue,
It moves as tho' endowed with wings.
Softly the shadowy boatman sings
Sweet snatches of an Indian song
As airily he glides along,
His paddle dips with widening sweep
The unruffled waters dark and deep,
As swift he flies towards the strand—
A long, white-gleaming band of sand,
That low and level, lies between
The beauteous bay and woodland green,
And when my soul doth feel the spell,
That I can see this boatman well,
And all the features of his face,
His red and dusky face, can trace—
I know it is the phantom dread,
The wandering spirit of the dead
Red hunters, who the days of yore
Did dwell on Macatawa's shore.

At last the skiff will touch the sands,
When, lo! the phantom Indian stands
Where in the misty days of old
The warriors oft their councils held.
Awhile his eye with ghostly gleam
Rests on the slow and laboring stream;
A while it views in silence grim
The lonely pines so tall and slim—
And then assumes a wondrous glow
As from the lips begins to flow
A strain so wildly sweet—'t will throw
My soul in deep delight and woe,
It wakes the winds so strong and free,
They leap up from their bed, the sea,
And moan across the trembling main,

It makes the woods to sob with pain,
It startles th' echoes from their dream
Upon the slopes by yonder stream,
It brings a shudder of despair
That everywhere doth move the air.

Ask ye what song this boatman sings?
What wild desire him hither brings?
He sings about the long ago,
Ere yet the winds did hither blow
Across the distant, unknown main
The pale-face, whom he strove in vain
To drive back to the noisy shore,
"Alas, alas, the times of yore!"
Low lie the warriors once so bold!
Their hands are weak, their hearts are cold.
Alas, our woe, the white man's wrong!
Forever more in vain we long
For th' unattainable sweet rest
With which the Christian's soul is blest!"

This is the burden of the lay
Which bears my listening soul away,
(Nor finds me eager to resist)
To float a season in the mist
Of sadness with the joyless souls,
Whom ne'er a thought of hope consoles.

Till suddenly the phantom boat
Again upon the bay will float,
Bearing the boatman out of sight,
Into the fast approaching night,
Lo! swift the shadows gather round,
And shroud it in a gloom profound.

B. D., J., '92.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Harmeling, '88, will spend his vacation taking charge of a church in Dakota.

John Van Westenburg, '88, expects to spend the summer at home, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Aggie Hofman has been on the sick list. The trouble was what is generally known as the "mumps."

M. Ossewaarde, '88, will take charge of a little Holland congregation in New York City during the summer.

A. Pieters, '87, will take charge of Rev. J. De Spelder's church in Orange City, Iowa, for the next six weeks, during which time the pastor will take his summer vacation.

Mr. P. T. Phelps expects to take charge of a church at Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., for the summer.

John W. Bosman, M. D., '82, is steadily gaining health and strength. He expects soon to be able to resume work.

Mr. Van Zanten, '80, thinks that he will probably spend the summer taking charge of a church at South Bend, Indiana.

Prof. J. W. Humphrey has accepted the position to take charge of Normal instruction at Hope College, for the ensuing year.

We were sorry to hear of the loss sustained by W. Stegeman, '89, in the death of his father. THE ANCHOR extends its sympathies.

Klooster, '88, will sell nursery stock this summer. His success in the business last year leads us to predict the same for the coming season.

Rev. M. Kolyn has been requested to give an address to the "Meliphone Bust," to be held in the college chapel on the evening of June 21.

Rev. A. A. Phanstiehl, '76, while taking a rest from his labors for a short time on account of ill health, expects to make his abode at Holland City.

S. M. Zwemer will pursue some medical studies in the city of New York during the summer, at the same time also taking charge of a small church near there.

Rev. T. J. Kommers, '81, who has been traveling in the West for his health, has received a call from a church in Ouray, Colorado, and expects to settle there.

Mr. Lommers, '86, who graduates from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick this year, has accepted a call to a church at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

The friends of the Rev. E. Van der Hart, '69, were surprised and grieved to hear of his sudden death, on Monday, May 2d. He had been an excellent student and an exemplary young man, and being called away in the prime of life with many years of usefulness before him, was particularly sad. THE ANCHOR extends its sympathies to the bereaved friends and relatives.

Rev. Daniel Van Pelt has accepted a position as Secretary of the U. S. Minister to The Hague, Hon. Samuel Thayer. They embarked for their destination May 4th.

Mr. Wm. Duiker, '86, who graduates from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick this year, expects to go abroad this summer. We wish him much pleasure on his trip.

Juistema, '90, has been absent for a few weeks, being called away on account of the sudden death of his father. We wish to express our sympathy to our afflicted friend and schoolmate.

We are sorry to state that Henry Op 't Holt is beyond hope of recovery. The disease becoming constitutional has reappeared. The attending physician has given him up.

Henry Van Engelen, "A class" of '88, has obtained a position as floor walker in a large store in St. Louis. The position is one of trust and responsibility, and speaks well for Mr. Van Engelen's popularity.

Rev. R. Bloemendaal, '86, married to Miss Maggie LeFabre, of Holland City, on the evening of May 16. He expects soon to enter upon his labors at North Holland, Mich. THE ANCHOR extends its congratulations.

Mr. W. Beardslee, formerly student at Hope, is at present at his home, Holland, on his vacation of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick. After a few weeks he expects to take charge of a church at Gallupville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., for the remainder of the summer.

NATURE.

How fair are all the shady trees and flowers,
The distant mountains tow'ring to the sky,
The clouds serene that idly soar on high,
The singing birds that flit mid leafy bowers.
The lilies that in summer's golden hours,
Upon some glassy pond or lake we spy,
The emerald isles that robed in beauty lie
The roses wild, that after summer's showers
Perfume the balmy air, the rippling streams
Whose echoing murmurs ring thro forest ailes.
What happy thoughts these fleeting treasures bring,
Of that fair realm where all life's mystic dreams
Shall end, where sweet celestial beauty smiles,
And where angelic melodies shall ring!

H. L.

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"Sheep head."

—"Sus" bug.

—"Boice! shud da dore."

—The Freshmen are struggling with logarithms.

—Home talent will be employed in the musical part of commencement exercises of the class of '89.

—The members of the "A" class are already making preparations for their graduating exercises.

—Miss Steffens, '91, and Miss Harwood, '92, have been requested to act as assistant matrons. Why is this thusly?

—Several new college songs and an interesting dialogue will be features of the Meliphone entertainment this year.

—"How is sailing, George?" "Dan is struck."
"Where is Aggie's hat?" "Broken mast." "Stranded." "Lost in the woods."

—The Seniors have secured J. H. Barrows, D.D., an able and talented speaker from Chicago, to deliver their commencement oration.

—Among the many books recently donated to the college by Rev. Schoemacher, are a number of valuable works on theology and church history.

—The last number of the "A" class *Excelsiora* is about completed. It will equal, if not surpass, in number of pages and contents, any previous issue.

—Professor in mythology: "Homer, what can you tell us about Venus?" Innocent Freshman: "I don't know, Professor; I haven't got that far yet."

—The Locutus, is the name of a society recently organized among the members of the "C" class. Its officers are: Pres., Flikkema; Vice, Bruins; Sec., Pruim; Treas., Dekker; Marshal, Van der Lei.

—Sweet, melodious strains of music floated over the campus green, on a beautiful Friday evening, a few weeks ago, and reaching the ears of some of the Van Vleck hall bachelors, caused many a weary sigh to escape from the lips of those struggling with "suppositions contrary to fact." "Whence come those silvery notes?" quoth the spring poet, and the whispering breezes brought back the answer: "Old maids party is out bus riding."

—The competitors for the Freshman Prize this year are: Luxen, De Beer, Steffens, Veldman, and Van der Ploeg. The judges for this prize are Rev. A. Wormser, Grand Haven; Rev. Dosker, Holland; and Rev. J. Zwemer, Holland.

JIMMY'S GRÜN KASE.

Ich hab den Kase gar zu gerne
Und freu mich deiner wie een Kind;
Weil ich von dem geschmack oft lerne
Das sie ein freund der Knaben sind.

—The committee which is to judge on the examination in English Literature of the Sophomore Class to whom the "Birkhoff Prize" is to be awarded, consists of Dr. Beardslee, Rev. Winter, of Grand Rapids, and Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl.

—The Hope College Athletic Association was organized on May 10th, with Winter as Manager; Kuiper, Sec.; Sietsema, Treas.; and Betten and Veldman, Captains. All challenges should be sent to the manager. The Club numbers about twenty members.

—The spirit of willingness to devote time and labor for the improvement of college property, which has characterized so many of Hope's sons, is not lacking in the present "A" class. Some of its members have greatly improved the interior of the chapel recently by giving it a new coat of paper.

—The little "D's," catching the fever of class clubs, have organized, and, not wishing to be surpassed by their elder brethren, have adopted the name Philomathean. One of its members is making strenuous efforts to translate the term, and the result will be given in the next copy of THE ANCHOR.

—A young man rather sharply inclined,
A maiden fair, as pearl, astute, refined,
Said he, "pray tell me why're you like a tree?"
"Because my beaux I leave if they're too free."
"Not that, you're woo'd also your heart is hard,"
She blushing said, "now pray be on your guard;
And tell why you are like an ear of fresh new corn."
"Because, I'm plucked if I'm sweet, on you forlorn."
"Indeed now pray such nonsense will you stop,
You know it's only, you're fresh and ne'er will pop."

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One of the professors of Amherst never uses a chair. He sits down on the class.

—The twenty-four editors of the four Harvard papers held a joint dinner some days ago.

—President Robinson, of Brown University, has resigned after a service of seventeen years.

—Cornell intends to send a delegation of fifty students to Mr. Moody's summer school at Northfield, next July.

—In 1789 there were less than 1,000 students in American colleges and universities. In 1889 there are over 70,000.

"Boys will be boys,"
Is one of Wisdom's pearls—
Methinks it would much stranger be
If boys would be girls.—Ex.

—A test is to be made of the cases at the Ohio State University, where students were expelled for not attending chapel exercises. It is held under the bill of rights that no State institutions can compel attendance on any religious exercises. The Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

—The University of Berlin has at present more students than any other school in the world, the total attendance for the current year being 7,685. Of them, 6,790 are matriculated students, while the rest have been permitted to attend lectures without matriculation. Of this number 213 are from countries outside of Europe, 171 being from America, 39 from Asia, 2 from Australia, and 1 from Africa.

Die Sophs, spielen ball vollig wohl,
Die Freshmen gewinnen jedes game;
Die Juniors konnen nicht spielen ball zu all,
Aber sie bekommen da just the same.—Ex.

—THE ANCHOR, Holland, Mich., is a fine specimen of the printer's art, while it is above the average in literary merit.—*High School Times.*

ATTEND THIS BUSINESS COLLEGE DURING SUMMER.

There will be a Special Session of the Commercial College of Kentucky University for college young men, teachers, and others during the summer. This college is situated in the beautiful, healthy, and society-renowned city of Lexington, Ky., and received the Highest Honor at World's Exposition, over all other Colleges for System of Book Keeping and Business Education. Students can complete the Business Course and receive the Kentucky University Diploma during the summer. Young men from 27 Literary Colleges attended the Summer Session of this college last year. For particulars address its president.

WILBER R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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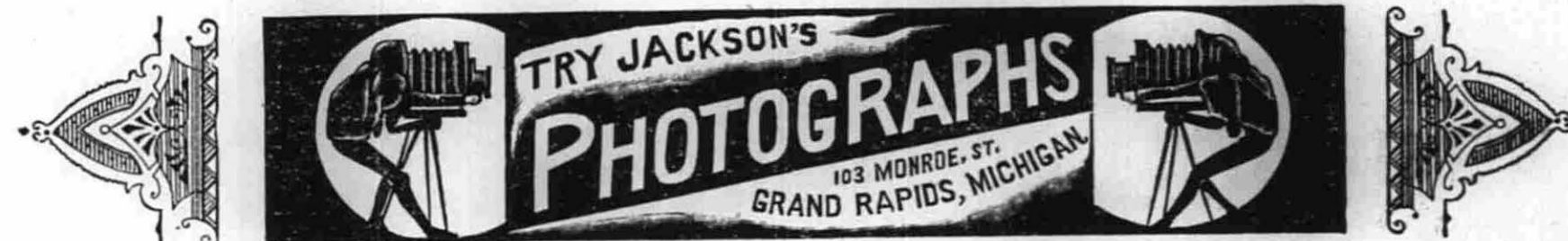
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AN ESSAY ON WEARING APPAREL!

STUDENTS should always be of an inquiring turn of mind. Boys, investigate! and our word for it, you will profit in the end. Don't confine your research to classic fields; Get at the practical betimes! It is an old saying, in which there is much truth, that: **FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS.** We do not entirely agree with those who declare, that—**CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN**; but we do believe that a person sloven of dress, no matter how brilliant his other attainments, ever will fail to command the respect that another lesser light will through neatness in dress and appearance.

Our name does not appear in this month's list of contributors to **THE ANCHOR**; if it did we would select some such subjects as these for our essay:—'How to dress in style.' 'Economy in dress.' 'Where can I best replenish my wardrobe, (with two ends in view, style and economy?)'

We invite you to come to the

Tower Clothing Co.

and investigate the truth or falsity of our statement, that we can supply you with ready-made Clothing, surpassingly stylish in cut, better trimmed, and superior in make to any custom tailoring work that can be procured in Western Michigan.

You shrug your shoulders at the mere sound of the words "ready-made," and well you may to that class of trash that has been palmed off upon the public many years, by so-called clothiers.

In what respect does the Tower differ from other Grand Rapids clothiers? Oh! says the other clothier, I dare not carry extra fine ready-made. I make to order, and high-priced ready-made would interfere with my custom.


Yes, there's where we are not handicapped. The Tower however soliloquizes as follows:

For 20 years we have manufactured and wholesaled fine ready-made clothing to the leading dealers in all the large cities in the country. We are enabled thro our immense consumption of cloths and casimeres, to buy direct from the mill and thus save 30 per cent. over our less fortunate competitors. The magnitude of our sales enables us to employ artist designers at large salaries that the ordinary retailer cannot afford. The so-called tailor in small cities or towns makes an overcoat one day, a Prince Albert the second, then a single-breasted, then a blouse;—thus he jumps from one style of garment to the other in order to keep employed, and is proficient in nothing. Our factory-help work at their specialties for years. An overcoat hand becomes a perfect overcoat maker. He, by constant practice upon one single style of garment, becomes an expert, and thus produces a perfect garment. But how can we fit you? We carry 44 sizes of coats, embracing every known shape in man's anatomy. Come to us for your clothes. We rip our garments and conform them to fit you perfectly—a little off here, a shoulder raised there, and go thro the same routine that does your tailor, and we give you more style at less than half the money charged by that individual.

Now, you that contemplate buying Clothes, Hats & Furnishing Goods, inspect the finest Clothing in Michigan. It won't take you long to ascertain where your best interests lie, by following our advice.—Investigate, and during your investigation be sure to call on the

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